

treatment. The patient is enabled to breathe an atmosphere permeated with the desired medicament at night when they may undergo treatment while asleep. For whooping cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, etc. * * * It is wonderful in its effect."

On October 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21546. Misbranding of Dentoris. U. S. v. 48 Bottles and 35 Bottles of Dentoris. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30557. Sample no. 41593-A.)

Examination of the product Dentoris involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 5, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty-eight 16-ounce bottles and thirty-five 6-ounce bottles of Dentoris at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about October 24 and 27, 1932, and March 11, 1933, by the Ford Hopkins Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, small proportions of thymol and salicylic acid, alcohol, and water, colored with a yellow dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the bottle label, regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Unequaled in the Treatment of Pyorrhea, Tender, Bleeding Gums * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis Nasal Catarrh. * * * This will make * * * the gums firm and keep the tissues of mouth and throat healthy. Decay usually being the narrow spaces between the teeth from food particles which your tooth-brush does not reach. Forcing Dentoris liquid through these spaces between the teeth after each meal, removes these food particles. * * * it acts as a * * * prophylactic. Tender, Bleeding Gums Use as wash full strength three times daily. * * * Pyorrhea. This disorder can usually be prevented by maintaining clean conditions in the mouth as directed above. Frequent applications of Dentoris liquid antiseptic (full strength) will greatly aid in retarding and checking the disorder. * * * Canker Or Sore Mouth. Use Dentoris full strength as a wash. * * * For simple Tonsillitis and Sore Throat, dilute with an equal quantity of water and use as a gargle."

On September 21, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21547. Misbranding of Bevill's Lotion. U. S. v. 36 Bottles and 47 Bottles of Bevill's Lotion. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30586, 30587. Sample nos. 35639-A, 35640-A, 35641-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Bevill's Lotion, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about June 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 large bottles and 74 small bottles of Bevill's Lotion at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about April 20, 1933, and in part on or about May 2, 1933, by the Bevill Co., from Birmingham, Ala., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of salicylic acid, phenol, alcohol, and water, perfumed with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Carton label,